## WEDENSDAY, JUNE 10, 1868.

Largest Circulation in City and State NEWS OF THE DAY.

Grasshoppers are destroying the growing garden and farm crops in Central Iowa. A number of persons in White county, Arkansas, have been poisoned by eating mulberries in which locusts had deposited eggs; several died,

It is expected that Chief Justice Chase will go from Richmond to Charleston, to preside is the United States Circuit Court

Lightning, on Thursday, killed Mrs Whisman, a resident of Cummings City, Nebraska, and badly injured Mrs. Longman, both visiting a farm, one mile from

George M. McCreary has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the first district of Iowa, Wr. Wilson declining a renomination, in anticipation, it is supposed, of an election to the Senate. It is said that not less than 2000 Israel-

ites in St. Louis have publicly pledged themselves to vote against Grant, on account of his famous order banishing their people from his department, during the

At a meeting of the ex-officers of the Union army, held at St. Louis Saturday evening, over one hundred delegates to the Soldiers' Convention at New York, July 4. were elected. A large majority of them favor Judge Chase for the Presidency. Judge Thomas Dailey, of St. Louis, who went to Indiana to secure a release of Mc-

Coole, has returned, having failed to accomplish the object. McCoole has written a letter expressing the belief that he will be released in a few days. The storm at Chicago Friday night was

the most terrific of the season. Several casualties are reported, but nothing of a very serious nature. Considerable damage was done in various parts of the West, The loss in Dubuque alone reaches over \$40,000, General George W. Morgan, just voted out of his seat by the House of Representatives, reached his home at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on Saturday, and was very cordially received by his Democratic friends, who

gathered in large numbers at the depot They intend to re-elect him in October. A terrible storm visited Shelby, Ohio Friday afternoon about half-past four It lasted for about half an hour, and considerable damage was done. The windows on the cars on the Cleveland train which was passing at the time were broken. For ten minutes it was so dark that the con-

ductor was obliged to stop the train. Friday night, at Chicago, Wm. Fahay and his wife had a quarrel. Both were drunk. The woman threw her child, eight months old, with great force against a wall, The father picked it up, out it on the fool with a butcher-knife, and then pounded its head with a hammer. It died soon after, Both parents are under arrest.

A man named Reed, of the Paymaster General's Office, in Washington, has been arrested for sending out circulars to post-masters and other officials in various places, soliciting five dollar contributions to the funds of the "National Managing Commit tee," for use in scopring the continuance i office of the parties addressed. A number of letters containing remittances in response to these circulars are detained at the postoffice in Washington.

The Senate having rejected the nomina-tion of McClellan as Minister to Great Britain, it is thought the President will pominate Senator Reverdy Johnson. To this nomination there will be opposition it the Senate on the ground that Mr. Moran, who was Secretary of the United States Legation at London many years, is amply qualified to attend to the interests of the country there, and that it is not advisable to send abroad a Minister who does not represent the feelings or sentiments of the dominant political party here at home.

About half past two o'clock, Saturday afternoon, three young men-Francis Burlew, Anthony Lenton and William Stricker -were drawing a mine in the Little Mi-ama river, at Red Bank, seven or eight miles from Cincinnati, when one of them was seized with a sudden cramp, and, deprived of the use of his limbs, floated out into the stream. His companions swam out to rescue him, but they, too, were chilled in the effort to reach him; and just as they turned to gain the shore their strength forsook them, and they all sank and were drowned. Their bodies were awept off by the current and have not yet been found. Stricker was a single man; Burlew leaves a wife and an infant, and Lenton a wife and two children.

DELEGATES TO NEW YORK, - Colone Jones, of Cincinnati, connected with the Little Miami railroad was in the city yes terday to ascertain the delegates to the New York Convention, and to offer them free tickets over his and connecting roads from Cincinnati to New York and return He has authorized General W. B. Bate, of this city, to issue passes in his name for the purpose. This act of liberality will he duly appreciated by our people, and for it we tender the thanks of all our delegates and their constituents.

## WHAT WE PAY.

The New York Express shows in a very striking light the enormously extravagant government we have under Radical rule, and which is to be perpetus ated in the election of Gen. Grant: The

Express says: The United States Government is the most expensive in the world, Great Britain, with an army three times as numerous as our own, an immense navy, a royal family to take care of, and with many other expenditures of which we have no counterparts, spends less money for the sireport of her government than we do. In terest on British debt for 1867, \$128,807, Interest on United States debt for \$143,781,591. The United States debt is almost one-half less than that of Great Britain, yet we paid as interest \$14. 974,321 more than she did. The same year Great Britain's civil service expenses were \$41,098,005, and our civil service bill, same year, was \$51,110,027. The army expense of England in 1867 (for 213,000 men) was \$74,283,946, and the expense of our "U. S. A." same year, (70,000 men on paper \$88,841,555, or \$9,547,609 more than it cost Great Britain for an army three times the number of ours. If we adopt the British pian of classification, and place the expenditures for pensions and bounties in the items of "Army Expenses," the sum is \$116,160,965, which is \$41,772,019 more than the whole military expenditure of Great Britain for the year named. Passing other items, the total cost of the British government for 1867 was \$335,303,418.
Total cost of the United States government same year, \$346,729,125. The United States government which should be much the cheaper, was \$11,426,706 the dearer.

Grocers and Butchers l'eddling meats, groceries, or provisions from seasons in Nashville, its vicinity, or in Edgeheld, are notified that the pennity for not taking out a State or county license as peddlers, will be rigidly enforced, unless the law is immediately complied with.

Dan. J. Scanlan, MERCHANT TAILOR, P. L. NICHOL, SO COLLEGE STREET. Clerk Davidson County Court. Tailoring in all its branches.

26 3m sp

The Democratic State Convention. full report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention yesterday. To say that it was impressive in numbers and the manifestation of spirit, is to fall AN IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE. far short in description. It was an as-

THE CONVENTION.

Our columns this mornining contain

semblage of men who felt that they had

of the success of the effort in which they

proposed to bear a part. It was no pre-

arranged or cut-and-dried affair, to be

gone through with formally. Its busi-

geneous whole, elements formally at vari-

ance. Upon great cardinal principles and

measures, there was no difference. This

portion of the work was entrusted to a

committee who had never before ex-

changed views on the matters to be con-

sidered, but so clear and unmistakable

are the sentiments on pending issues

held by all who oppose Endicalism, that there was no difficulty in embodying

them in a platform, which, when

presented to the convention, met

with little or no opposition. In-

deed all disagreement was allayed

when, after a first reading, it came to be

fully understood. On no question involv-

ing principle, was there any dissent.

Matters of expediency in regard to dele-

gates, and the policy of expressing a

preference among the names to be pre-

sented to the New York Convention eli-

cited some feeling; but the Convention

was called to afford opportunity for a

candid comparison of views. This was

fully had; and in the result, there was

expressed unanimous acquiescence

Doubtless, attempts will be made to rep-

resent the assemblage as inharmoniou

and discordant; but there was not more

cal alliance intended to be permanent

When high-minded men assemble in such

of enthusiasm and confidence in the tri-

The preamble to the platform is the

every breast-a union for the sake o

advanced" and moving on to victory.

The resolutions embody the true doctrines

prevalent in the earlier and better days

of the republic; and contain a manly

and earnest protest against the perni-

cious teachings and practices which have

caused the decline under which the coun-

try is laboring. Clear and emphatic ap-

proval is given to the great and salutary

inancial measure first promulged by Mr

Pendleton of Ohio, and this proposition

was regognized as essential to the relief

of the country from the stringent condi-

tion which now holds paralyzed the pro-

ductive energies of the people. There

was no teature which gave greater satis-

faction, and there is none which will com-

President Johnson was fully and freely

indorsed, not only in the resolutions, but

in the speeches which the discussions of

ans, all felt proud in the signal triumph

he had recently achieved in his struggle

with the Radical Jacobins, and desired to

accord him high praise. The resolution

referring to him was intended as a lauda-

the principles of constitutional liberty,

had won a place in honor beside the

been put forth as a candidate for the

tion, but, while a majority of the conven-

tion thought it prudent to indicate no

deemed due that the State delegation, in

the event his name was offered, should

Mr. Pendleton, as the embodiment and

representative of the principles an-

before the convention, but his friends did

not, under the circumstances, seek to have

his name presented, preferring to leave

that question to the discretion of the dele

gates, in whom they have confidence that

they will truly represent the sentiment

as shadowed forth in the general inter

As a whole, the occasion gave eviden

f a vigor and determination that be

tokens a day not distant, when the or-

ganization perfected, will, through th

instrumentality of a change in the Fed

eral government, be able to work out a

when results will be most auspicious for

the good of the country; and to which

those who participated can look back

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with pride and satisfaction.

course of the day, and the platform.

ompliment him with a vote.

the convention elicited. As Tennesse

mand so extensive a popular support.

umph of the effort being inaugurated.

The Democracy of Tennessee Alligus a high duty to perform, and were assured Itself With the Democracy of the North.

## A GRAND FIELD DAY FOR THE ness was to mould and fuse into a homos CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION,

The assembling of the Democratic State Convention yesterday was an epoch in our history. The delegates arrived in great number from Monday morning till the hour of meeting. Yesterday morning the delegates from the various Congressional districts were in session, doing the preliminary work. The day was beautiful, and everything was auspicions. The Odd Fellows' band was engaged, and at an early honr repaired to the capital, and greeted the gathering crowd with patriotic and national airs. Nothing was wanting to make it the most interesting and brilliant political assemblage witnessed in Nashville for many years.

The great number of delegates, and the length of the proceedings, precludes us from giving a list of the delegates in detail. They came from all portions of the State, and represented the intelligence and patriotism of a great and numerous people, who have but one object, and that a restoration of the government. The hall was decorated with the national flag, and the portraits of Washington, Jackson, Polk and Johnson, loaned for the occasion by the widows of President Polk and Judge Catron:

divergence of views than was to be ex-At eleven o'clock Mr. Maxey, of Davidson, moved a temporary organization of pected among a body of men who had the convention by the appointment of met for the first time to unite in a politi-Hon. Bailie Peyton temporary Chairman, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Peyton on taking the chair, briefly returned his thanks, and said that on scconsultations, it is due to truth that their count of his impaired health, he would expressions should be frank; but the have preferred some other gentlemen had been selected to preside at the inaugurafrankness of yesterday was also the fire tion of this great movement in Tennessee.

Reports were first called for from the everal Congressional delegations, under the resolution adopted by a preliminary meeting on Monday evening. The reports key-note to the feeling that permeated covered the appointment of three commit-tees, composed of one delegate from each strength, and a formal enrollment under Congressional district, and were under the reports, constituted as follows: the Democratic banner already "full high-COMMETTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZA-

TION. 1st District.—Jno. T. Noe, of Granger 2d " J. C. Luttrell, of Knox. Asa Faulkner, of Warren. Edmund Cooper, of Bed-Jno. Woodward, of Rob-W. A. Quarles, of Montgomery. P. T. Glass, of Giles.

M. C. Galloway, of Shelby. COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. 1st District.-James White, of Hawkins. John Baxter, of Knox. R. Henderson, of Hamilton. John C. Brown, of Giles. John H. Callender, of Da-

6th District.-Dorsey B. Thomas, of Humphreys. 7th District .- B. G. Black, of Giles. J. W. Leftwich, of Shelby OMNITTEE TO RECOMMEND DELEGATES FROM THE STATE AT LARGE,

1st District.-James James, of Grainger. A, Blizzard, of McMinn. E. T. Collier, of —. John Woods, of Ruther-5th District.-W. H. Williamson,

Wilson, 6th District .- W. B. Gordon, of Maury, tion to one who, by his heroic defense of W. W. Lea, of Landerdale The Committee on Organization retired, and the convention was regaled with music by the Odd Fellows' brass band. After a founders of the republic. He has not brief absence, the Committee on Permapent Organization returned to the hall and through Col. Galloway, reported as nomination of the New York Conven-

For President,-Edmund Cooper, Bedford For Vice Presidents, -P. T. Scrugge, preference in that regard, it was yet John Baxter, of Knox; A. zard, of McMinn; James E. Bailey, Montgomery; A. O. P. Nicholson,

> Secretaries-Ira P. Jones, of Davidson Jno. M. Fleming, of Knox; M. C. Gallo way, of Shelby,

nounced, was regarded as the strong man The report was received and unanimous ly concurred in. Col. Cooper, being conlucted to the Chair, spoke as follows: For this manifestation, gentlemen of the Convention, on your part, in calling upon me to preside over its deliberations upon so important an occasion, I beg of you to accept my sincere thanks. This was to me nnexpected, but I prize it as one of the brightest compliments that could possibly be paid to me under the circumstances. Just from the midst of the great political struggle in which the defense of this nation hung, I feel deeply this response coming from the Conservative masses of Tennesses The contest is not yet over, my friends; it is just beginning. In the result of the approaching Presidential election it is to be ended. On one side you have a regular organized, powerful political organization. deliverance from the oppression which and on the other we will be able to gather enthralls the people of Tennessee. It in a solid column of true patriots, who love was a day long to be remembered as the their country and who are willing to sacrifice their lives for the public good. On

> ways stood, and may God preserve the On motion of Judge Gaut, of Davidson the editors of the Democratic and Conser vative Tennessee press, who are in attendance upon this convention were requested to act as assistant Secretaries. Gov. Neill S. Brown submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously

Resolved, That all resolutions to b offered before the Convention be referred to the Committee on Resolution, without The Committee on Delegates from the State at large Eaving retired, Gov. Brown was called upon and spoke as follows:

MR. BROWN'S SPHECH.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: I cannot rise to respond to your call and face this large and fine assembly of the people of Tennessee without emotion. I see around me and before me faces from whom I have been separated these long mortal years, and upon whom are written the care which only the life we all have suffered can imprint. You are here from the East and West, and you are here from the Middle, to awear to the Conyears ago to proclaim to the people of lot-box be would have been hissed out of the country. How do the gray headed, yenerable patriarchs of Tennessee feel at find-ing themselves excluded from the ballotbox and that ballot-box taken by strangers? How do the sons of the old pioneers feel. who built the towns, cities and roads; and

say, how do they feel after all they have done

for the State at Large, reported the follow-

Scruggs, of Shelby, and John H. Callender, carry in their bosoms the fire of liberty. They can redeem this land and restore it to former beauty and prosperity, and to its John C. Burch moved that the report lay former condition. No land was ever more prosperous than that in which we live and which blesses us. Did we not expel the savage and add to this tend to the committee on Resolutions have reported, which elicited some discussion, whereupon Mr. Rose, of age and add to this territory all these Tipton, withdrew the name of Mr. Bate from the list of delegates for the State at streams, and mountains, and valleys, and plains? We and our fathers did it. We large, when Mr. Merriweather, of Shelby, wrested it from the savage, and carried moved to insert the name of N. B. Forrest that flag nearly seven hundred miles South Upon this some discussion ensued, when, and a thousand miles West. Who does the on motion of Mr. Scruggs, of Shelby, the country owe it to? It owes it to the pa-

we have inherited them; but they say you

and that of '76, viz: Ours was unsuccessful

and theirs was successful. Success generally

Washington while he held Boston in siege.

It was found in his Cabinet when he became

President. The rebellion did not have its

Radicals from the Northeast, who are crying

so for the colored people were the authors

and importers of slavery from Africa.

These are the men who talk so much about

humbug, and they will find it to be so in

went on increasing in force and volume.

Did we not try to prevent it? Did not

men from the North and South, men that

loved that flag, men that loved the Consti-

tution and Union, did they not exhaust

hemselves trying to prevent this terrible

strife? Can all the men in the world stop

an earthquake or stop the flow of the tide

of the Mississippi as it bears its tribute to

the ocean? I speak of it as I would of a

great swell of the ocean that was raised up

Our troops came home after having sur-

rendered and taken the oath, and renewed

their loyalty. As in war, so in peace, they are in earnest. I do not believe there is a

more law-abiding people than those whom

you represent, at home, in the fields, moun-

tains and plains of Tennessee. We are

bors. Many of you have been caused to

mourn, occasioned by the death of your

friends by the late war. Is that not suffer-

ing? Is not suffering necessary to atone

for any evilthat you have committed? Have

you not suffered in the loss of fortune

Industry can repair fortune. New friends

can take the place of those whom you have

lost; but liberty lost is perpetual sorrow

till regained. Now, gentlemen, I do not know how to talk of these things. I have neither time nor language to let out my

soul upon the tyranny that oppresses us.

I say it is the most cursed state of despo-

tism that ever the world saw. You may

go to Austria, or Russia, or the world over,

and you cannot find a tyranny and degra-

dation equal to that placed upon us by this

Radical curse. There has been one man at

Washington who, clothed with the vestue

of power, has undertaken to do, and in

our opinion has done his heat towards pro-

tecting a down-trodden nation, and that

man is Andrew Johnson, I admire his

course. I approve it. I rejoice that he

was lately acquitted before that high court

of impeachment. It was his fortune and

mine, for many long years, to be antagonists

in polities. It was my misfortune to be

very uncomfortable to me. But I say to-

God that I have a spirit of forgiveness

While he has been trying to cover us with

brothers. Look at the vast extravagance

of the government; why, you have a Bu-

iars a year. That is just what John Adams'

administration cost, and I have, when a

boy, heard him denounced as the most ex-

trayagant man in the world. What use

have you for a Bureau? No more than an

mimal has for a dictionary. It is said by

the Radical press of the North, that we are

full of Ku-Klux and every other klux; that

we are for killing Union men and enslaving

Now my colored friends, let me say a

word to you. There is not a white man in

this State that would put you back into

slavery. I say for one that I will not do

it as long as my head is on my shoulders

was done, and we will not alter it. We

are your best friends at last. Where do

you get money to build your cottages!

Where do you go when you get old and de-

crepid? Do you not go to your old masters

and old homes. Yet there is an element

who seeks to win you over so as to get your

votes to put hungry aspirants into office.

These evils will not last always; and they

will not be brought to an end by the sword

The appeal is to the ballot-box. We are

entering upon the most important contest

that this country ever saw. Stars are pass-

ing over our heads, and before long you

will see the morning star-it will rise in the

East. A star that does not go down in the

West, but melts away in the light of heaven.

That star, the star of hope, will be dis-

placed by a luminary that shall rise also

nent in glowing flames. More than

two million of men are mustering for the

great campaign. Their columns can be

seen and heard for miles around; they are

marching under untional airs, the same airs

that were played at Yorktown and New

Orleans, they are marching under that old

banner, with no new emblems, the same

lain old banner which gives liberty to all,

the Constitution the supreme law, and the

say the thing was not fairly done, but it

the negro. This is false-utterly false.

reau that costs you eleven millions of dol

amnesty, we should move on like a band of

ward him for myself, all honor. I thank

under his control for a period, and it was

in mourning for our friends and neigh-

by the imprisoned winds,

triotism, toil and energy of the pioneers of this country, our fathers and mothers—to those who are now sleeping on a hundred battle fields; and the streams along whose borders they fell will murmur their melo-I regret very much that any excitement lious fullaby as long as time shall last. should raise on this occasion. I came here We who follow them have our rights too; to harmonize and to help organize a party to defeat the Radicals. I was not one o forfeited them by this rebellion, and that the first men to start out into the rebellion you are entitled to no respect. I do not I never voted for Tennessee to go out of the stand here to discuss that chapter in our Union; but when she did go out I took up history which we have past. This is not arms and fought for four years. I believed the first rebellion that was ever known. I was right. I have made many sacrifices and am ready to make many more for the There is a difference between our rebellon common good of my country. I am wifting to abide by the decision of this convention. sanctifies the means without the motives. I will create no discord in this convention, Whence came this war through which we I would sacrifice my life for the good of the have gone? One says it was Seward and his allies. Another that it was Jeff. Davis men who went out and fought are the repand his allies. It came from antagonism
—an antagonism found in the camp of resentative men of a large portion of this State, and that they are the men to represent the views of the people. I was recommended by my Congressional district this morning, but I am willing to withdraw me name. [Cries of No, No, in the assembly. origin upon the subject of slavery. Those am willing to work under the saddle at the offside or push at the wheel. I have come here for the interest of the whole people. I have got no friends here to reward or enemies to punish. I have come here their love for the Southern slaves. It is all to harmonize with the Federal soldier. I hope this convention will terminate withless than five years. This antagonism

out any disturbance. Gen. W. B. Bate stated warmly, that as the friend and kinsman of Humphrey B. Bate, knowing his patriotism, and that he would, if present, on a single whisper of bjection, withdraw his name, he would unesitatingly withdraw it for him, and with out a vote of the convention. After some exciting remarks in which Gov. Foote and Henry Watterson participated, the recommitment was voted, and Gen. John C Brown, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented to the convention the following

RESOLUTIONS.
The people of Tennessee, irrespective of former party affiliations, or differences of opinion arising out of the recent civil war in convention assembled for the purpose of appoining delegates to represent them in the National Democratic Convention, to meet in the city of New York on the 4th of July next, are profoundly sensible of the troubled condition of public affairs, and regard the approaching election of a Chief Magistrate as the most important ever held since the establishment of the government. In its result to the nation at large, they conceive is involved the preservation of the Constitution and its guarantees of equal and exact justice, individual liberty the general welfare and domestic tranquillity. To themselves, in great part la boring under disfranchisement and unjus dispossession of the primary and essential rights of citizens of the republic, they esteem it to be a crisis on which depends their personal freedom and future pros perity as a community. Thus deeply impressed, they have convened in spirit oblivious of past misunderstanding, and resolved among themselves to exclude from their deliberations for the commo good, all questions decided by the war, and to banish from their breasts all unkind feeling they may have excited; and to take counsel only how best they may re establish political intercourse and associ take counsel ation with that portion of their fellowcitizens of other States who coincide in oinion with them, and desire to assert in the administration of the Federal govern ment principles and measures which will restore it to its integrity. In this step, they deem it proper to adopt the name an lesignation berne by the only political or ganization with which they can associate and in thus formally uniting themselves with the Democratic party as it now exist they herewith declare the principles they maintain, and the measures they hold necessary for a wise and safe administra tion of the public interests:

1. Resolved, That, as in the course events, the question whether a State of th American Union could, under the compact secede, was submitted to a contest of arms and decided in the negative; and as it is wise that theories in government should be abandoned when found impracticable, therefore, the American people, North and South, should accept such decision as final and conclusive; nevertheless, we pesert and maintain that the Constitution created the Federal government supreu under well-defined limitations and restri ions, leaving to the States a large mass of siduary rights and powers over their lomestic concerns, and making the States coequal in respect of such rights; and tha the result of the war has not, and should not in any manner be construed, to impain these rights, or aggrandize the power of the general government to the endangermen

of public liberty. 2. Resolved, That we recognize the sytem of African slavery formerly existing in a portion of this country as extinguished by the result of the war, and that fact is ratified by a binding constitutional amendment; but that we regard the measures of the Federal Congress bestowing the elective ranchise on the black race in ten States, and withholding it from large numbers of in the East and the fires will set this contithe white race-the owners of the soil and pavers of the government taxes-as a gross surpation of power, and that such subjection of these States to the political and social control of negroes, is a policy unjust, unwise and oppressive, and tending to excite a war of races; and that any measur which seeks to deprive the white men o America of their rightful position superiority and supremacy in the adminitration of the governments, both Federa and State, or to divide or impair it, is

fraught with great danger to the perpetuity of free republican institutions. 3. Resolved, That notwithstanding th enormous frauds in the creation of the public lebt, and the corrupt and ruinous extravagance by which it is being increased, the faith of the nation is pledged to its payment, principal and interest, in the terms of the acts of Congress issuing the bonds which represent it, but not otherwise; and we are opposed to extending the time of payment and the consequent increase of the amount of gold interest to more than the principal; and also to the view that the rincipal of a large portion of these bonds payable in gold; and, that while we hold cold and silver to be the true constitutions arrency, we declare that the five-twenty bonds should be paid in the same curren received by the government for their issue, and that by the withdrawal of the money granted to the national banks, we hold this result can be accomplished without an undue increase of paper money, now the only circulating medium; and that by this mean, the people can soonest be relieved of the burden of a public debt corrupting and enslaving in its character; and that it this there is no infraction of the public faith nor violation of contract with the holders of bonds.

4. Resolved, That every species of property in the country, including the government ds, which receive the equal protect ment discharges its debts to the mass of the people, in a currency which is kept depreciated in value by this iniquitous system. 5. Resolved, That the doctrines and practices of the Radical Republican party now in possession of the legislative department checked, to the destruction of the republican system of government, and the civil P. Nicholsop, of Maury, Humphrey B. in 1801; and approved in substance and rights of the people, and as clemency is the spirit by the great leaders of every Endford. Alternates—John M. Fleming, of Endford. Alternates—John M. Fleming, of Endford in Substance and substance and spirit by the great leaders of every party that has flourished until the men to the Divine attributes, we respect the spirit by the great leaders of every characteristic that most assimilates fallible men to the Divine attributes, we respect fully but earnestly urge upon him, the

following words: " Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or per-suasion, religious or political; peace, comwith all nations, entangling alliances with none; the port of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican adencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitution vigor as the sheet anchor of peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the rights of election by the people; and the supremacy of the civil over the military

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson in the discharge of his great functions as President of the United States at a period of trying and unprecedented embarass-ment, has rendered his name illustrious by the fidelity with which he has sought "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constituion" against the assaults of a revolutionary faction, and in his recent signal triumpl in that behalf has earned the gratitude of the American people, and rendered him-self worthy of the highest mark of confidence that may be bestowed upon him; ands in the event his name should be offered to the National nominating Convention, it is due that the representatives of his own State should cast a united vote in his favor. Nevertheless, our delegates are at liberty to co-operate with Northern delegates in the selection as a candidate of any statesman prominently associated and identified with the principles and measures herein affirmed, and who will be most acceptable to the conservative Democracy of the nation. Mr. Turney, of Franklin, moved to strike

out the first resolution, on the ground that it embraced a question which is not before the country at this time. He enforced his views in a speech of some length and force. Col. J. E. Bailey, of Montgomery, moved to lay that motion on the table, which motion prevailed; and on motion of Mr. Baxter, of Knox, the resolutions were adopted as a whole. Gen. Bate, of Davidson, moved a reconderation of the vote adopting the resolutious. Several questions of order were made, and before a vote, the Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Upon the reassembling of the Convenion, the resolutions not having been yet returned to the Secretary's table from the printer's hands, on motion of Mr. Baxter. of Kuox, the report of the committee was laid on the table for the time being. The Committee on Delegates resubmitted

took a recess until 5 o'clock,

their report, being the same as reported in the torenoon, with the exception of the substitute of the names of N. B. Forrest for Humphrey Bate, and Theo Transcricht for that of J. H. Callender. Mr. Edwards, of Bradly, moved to strike out the name of Gen. N. B. Forrest, and

supported the motion in a speech of some Gen. Quarles, of Montgomery, replied at still greater length, deprecating the discussion of such a subject under such circumstances, and invoking a spirit of harnony and fraternity among the delegates. He hoped no member would object to the name of Gen. Forrest, whose loyalty and personal honor and valor he highly ex-

Mr. Baxter appealed to Mr. Edwards to withdraw his motion, which was done. Mr. Reeves, of Washington, at once renewed the motion of Mr. Edwards. Mesers, Walker, of Davids f Shelby, opposed the motion.

Mr. Jones, of Giles, moved the previous nestion on confirming the report of the A demand was made for a vote by Conressional districts, which required the everal delegations to retire for consultation. Upon returning, the vote was taken,

esulting aves 5, noes 3, The vote was made unanimous by ac-On motion of Gen. Bate, of Davidson he question then came up on the reconsideration of the vote adopting the resoluion reported by the committee. His special reason for desiring a reconsideraon was to strike out the instructing

lause in the sixth resolution. Mr. Baxter moved to lay the motion to consider on the table and demanded a rote by districts. The motion was lost by a tie vote. The question then recurring on Mr.

Bates' motion to reconsider, the convention refused to reconsider by a vote of 5 to So the chair announced the preamble and resolutions finally adopted as the sense of the convention. Mr. Quarles, of Montgomery, moved that the President of the convention appoint a Democratic Executive Committee composed of five members from the middle and three from each of the other division

of the State, which motion being amended o as to allow the President to nominate the committee at his leisure and publish the same, was adopted. The names of the delegates to New York rom the several Congressional districts, as reported by the committee, were announced as follows:

First district-James White, W C Kyle, Alternates-J P Holtzsinger, J N Wood. Second district-John Williams, of Knox; R M Edwards, of Bradley. Alernates-Da vid Cloge, of McMinn; P lickinson, of Knox.

Third district-P H Marbury, W J Ro nage. Alternates-A E Garrett, J M Fourth district-H C McLaughlin, of Rutherford; Joseph H Thompson, of Bed-

ford. Alternates G W Gordon, of Giles Arledge, of Franklin. Fifth District-W B Bates, I D Walker, f Davidson. Alternates - Neill & Brown, Balie Peyton, of Sumner. Sixth District-Juo F House, of Montgomery; Dorsey B Thomas, of Humphreys. Alternates-Elijah Walker, of Harding; Robert P Cypert, of Wayne.

Seventh District -- Win Conner, of Landerdale; W T Coldwell, of Weakley: Alternates-Wm P Morris, of Benton; P T Gloss, of Gibson. Eighth District-A W Campbell, Madison; JW Leftwich, of Shelby. ternates-M C Galloway, H Clay Conde P M Winters, W T Avery, A Loesel, M J Waldron, J L T Sneed, of Fayette, H S helton, T S McClellan, Thomas Hartmus,

of Madison, R B Hurst and D A Jackson, The convention then proceeded to the selection of Elector's for the State at large, which resulted as follows: Emerson Etheridge, of Weakley, George W. Jones, of Lincoln M. T. M. Jones, of Giles, offered the fol owing, which was ununimously adopted Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to Mrs. James K. Polk, Mrs. Judge Catron, and the State Librorian, for the loan of the portraits of Presidents Washington, Jackson, Polk and Johnson, which so appropriately adorns

the hall in which we have assembled

Gen. J. C. Brown, of Giles, offered the

following, which was adopted: Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a committeee of seven persons to prepare an address to the Democratic National Convention at New York, the 4th of July next, setting forth the political grievances of the people of this State under the present State organization, and to go in person to New York and present the same. The following named gentl designated as said committee; Albert Pike, W. T. Brown, A. P. Stewart, Win. Clare, James E. Bailey, John C. Brown and J.

Mr. M. Merriweather, of Shelby, offered the following, which was adopted: Resolved, That we utterly condemn the odious, slavish, feudal doctrine of perpet-ual allegiance, and call upon the Federal government to extend to the citizens of the States, of foreign birth, the same measure of protection which the native born citizen is entitled to demand of the government, while residing or traveling abroad; and that it announce to the powers of Europe, respectfully but firmly, its purpose

so to do. Dr. W. W. Lea, of Landerdale, proposed the following, which was adopted: Besolved, Phatour warmest thanks are due to President Andrew Johnson, for the

issuing of a proclamation of general am nesty for all political offenses committee during the late rebellion, and the restoration of all citizens, as far as in his power, to their former rights and immunities, as he crowning glory of his administration Mr. Nixon, of Laurence, moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered to the officers of the convention for the faithfu

which was carried manimously. And then on motion the convention ad-EDMUND COOPER, President. M. C. GALLAWAY, Secretaries. JNO. M. FLEMING. ).

LATEST TELEGRAMS. MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, June 9.—The special or-der being the omnibus bill, so called, was taken up. The question was on the amend-ment to admit Alabama, Mr. Willey made an argument in favor

After some remarks by Mr. Saulsbury,

of the amendment.

Mr. Wilson's amendment to admit Ala bama was agreed to by a vote of 22 to 21.

House bill together with motions and amendment, ordered to be printed. Mr. Howard moved to amend section 2d, making it read as follows: That the time fixed for the meeting of legislatures of either said States by the Constitution thereof, shall have passed or shall have 's nearly arrived before the passage of this set; that there shall not be no time for the Legislature to assemble at a time fixed by the Constitution of said States; such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the Governor shall convene the same. He explained the object to be to take from the Governor the discretion of calling the Legislature together or not as he sees fit, and require it by law to assemble. The

amendment was adopted. Mr. Howard moved to amend the thir section so as to read that the first section o the act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia, when such State shall, by its gislation duly ratify the 14th article o the amendment to the Constitution of the United States and to the State of Georgia. when it shall in addition give assent of said State to the fundamental condition berein before imposed by the same State. He explained that the section required the suing of a proclamation by the President announcing compliance of the States with the necessary conditions before the Stat can be admitted in Congress,

Mr. Frelinghuysen suggested leaving ou the second clause, making it the duty of the President to issue a proclamation within ten days after the necessary official notifi-

The amendment was modified and Mr. Sherman moved to amend by strik-

ing out the clause imposing on Georgia the further fundamental condition of delaring null and void, by her General Asembly, certain provisions of its constituon, when, without action, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards ad-House of Representatives.

While the Clerk was reading the jour the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Chiness Embassy, when they were escorted into the House by Mesers. Schenck, Banks and Brooks, and was introduced by them to the Speaker who made an appropriate welcoming speech, to which Minister Bur-lingame responded. They were then a troduced, individually, to the members of the House. All presentations having taken place, the members of the Embassy took ents on chairs tanged in the rear, and the House then went on with their business, ncluding the taking of a vote by year and

Finally, at twelve o'clock, the signal of leparture was given and the Embassy, escorted by the committee, left the hall, while members of the House paid its repects of standing as it retired.

Mr. Beaman, from the Committee on Reenstruction, reported a bill to erect two dditional States out of the territory of the state of Texas. Ordered printed and re-Mr. Paine, from the same committee reported back the bill to provide for the

inauguration of State officers in Arkansas North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisi ana, Georgia and Alabama, and for the meeting of the legislatures of those States. Mr. Brooks made a brief protest against he whole system of legislation, of which this bill is a part. The bill was then passed by a party vote of 113 year to 3 navs, as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, That the Lerislature of each of the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama elected under the Constitution thereof framed and adopted in pursuance of the provisions of an act for the more efficient overnment of the Rebel States, passed March 21st, 1861, and acts supplementary thereto, be and hereby is authorized t meet on such days as may have been fixed in such Constitution or by proclamation of any officer authorized to convene such Legislature by the convention which ramed such Constitution, and if no day shall have been fixed as aforesaid, or if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of said States shall have bassed or shall have so nearly arrived beore the passage of this act, that in the pinion of the Governor elect there might of he time for the Legislaure to assemble; on the day fixed, such Legislature may b convened within thirty days after the passage of this act by the Governor of said

Section 2. That whenever either of sais tates shall be admitted to representation r Congress, the executive and judiciary flicers of such State duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, may be inaugurated without delay, and the government of such State shall thereupon e transferred to the civil authorities therof. Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of all

vil and military officers exercising authority in either of the States, to offer all ractical aid and protection to officers in such State in carrying out the provisions of this act, and any such officer who shall willfully withhold such aid or protection, or shall willfully prevent, hinder or delay the meeting of either of said Legislatures, or the inauguration of any of said officers, or of any other civil or miletary officers under either of said State authorities, shall be guilty of Glony and upon conviction thereof before any Federal or State Court of criminal jurisdiction, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceedng ten years, or by fine not exceeding \$10,000, at the discretion of the court-

Mr. Blain offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the action of the Mexican government in establishing free ports at Matamoras and other points in Rio Grande, is not violation of the treaty stipulations, and infriendly to the commercial rights of this

Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, from the ommittee on Indian Affairs, reported a oill for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to organize a system of government in the Indian territory. Recommit-

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Roads and Canala, made a report on the resolu-tion referred to it in relation to the right of Congress to exercise control over railroads, and also presented a minority report. Ordered printed and recommitted Miscellaneous

LOUISYMAE, June 9,-Delegates from Mobile, St. Louis and Cincinnati are here with a view to secure the co-operation of the merchants of Louisville in the morement now being made to open Bayon Man-PROVIDENCE, June 9 .- Mr. Sprague was to-day re-elected United States Senator NEW HAVEN, June 9. - The Democratic

State Convention instructed its delegates the the National Convention to vote as a unit. WATERFORD, June 9 .- The boiler in a steam saw-mill exploded yesterday, killing Foreign News.

BRUSSELS, June 9 .- Riotous demonstra ions have recently been made in Luxemburg in favor of France. The disorder was promptly repressed, and the leaders ar-rested. Bosrow, June 9 .-- An Athensietter states

that the Greek government had received the Cretan Deputies, thus virtually recogand courteons discharge of their duties nizing Crete as a part of the Greek nation, which will lead to a war between Turkey and Greece, and will probably be extended throughout Europe. In Their quarters,

ALBANY, N. X., June 9.—Calicott and Guncht arrived at the penitentiary last evening. To-day their hair was cut, and hey were dressed in prison clothes, but have not yet been assigned. suit for Recovery of Postage Stamps. Toronto, June 9,-The case against Boyd & Wood to recover the United States postage stampe to the amount of \$105. aptured in July, 1864, by the Confederate

privateer, Florida, from the United States

teamer Electric Spark, near New York

harbor, was argued yesterday, before Vice Chancellor Mowatt, and now stands for udgment. Championship Brill. New Haven, Conn., June 9,-The Sarsefield Guards, of this city, have accepted a challenge of the Montgomery Guards, of Boston, to drill for the cham-

pionship of the United States. Murder and Robbery. -Urrea, N. Y., June 9,-A man named Moses Johnson was murdered on Thursday or Friday, in his own house, in Brookfield. Madison county, and his body east into a well. He was first robbed and then butch-

New York Items.

ered with an ax.

NEW YORK, June 9 .- The spring meetng of the American Jockey Club comnenced to-day at Jerome Park, with the most sanguine expectations of success, and will continue Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. The largest number of horses ever gfthered at a race meeting in Amerca are at this course.

The Herald prints a private letter of ludge Chase, in which he says he was not a party of either side on the impeachment trial. He says he shall adhere to his old creed of equal rights, they may denounce and abuse me, and read me out of the party if they choose; I follow my old lights, not the new; what the developments of the future may be, I know not : I neither expect nor desire to be a candidate for office again. It would, however, gratify me exeedingly if the Democratic party would take grounds which would assure the party against all attempts to subvert the principles of universal suffrage in right, and to be established in all the Southern country Then I think the future of the great cause for which I have labored so long would se secured, and I should not regret my alssence from political labors.

Joseph B. Chapman, a broker, was arrested yesterday for having certain county sonds of New Jersey, worth \$7250, in his xssession, which were stolen, some time ince from Mr. Miller, of that State. Chapman purchased them of a stranger He was recommitted for examination.

Massachusetts Murder Cases, WORCESTER, MASS., June 8. - The Supreme Judicial Court commenced its speial session to-day for the trial of mu McCirath, who killed McCarthy, re-

tracted his former plea and plead emilty of murder in the second degree, and wasentenced to State prison for life The trial of James Shepard, for the murder of his wife, was comme The trial of Silas and Charles Jones

for the murder of Joseph G. Clark, will follow the above case. The case of Josephine Laffame and David Dore, for the murder of Charles Laflame, husband of Josephine, will not be

The unusual occurrence of so many murder trials in this quiet locality at once attracts a great deal of attention.

THE PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.

NOTICE

IN THE

TICKET HOLDERS

Paschall House Association

WE HAVE FOUND IT UTTERLY IMPOS-NECESSARY FOR THE DRAWING

GIGANTIC SCHEME.

on the day montioned June 181.) The sale of tickets at the Home Office has surpassed even our own sanguine expectations, but we have been unable to gather in full reports from outside agencies, which had in their possession, at the latest advices, many tickets unsold.

The labor incident upon the drawing, it may well be believed, as it minerae, as it is our anxious desired. afford every facility for ticket holders to b anord every facility for the de notices to be present at the drawing. We hope to accommodate all who desire to witness the distribution of these valuable prises, and consequently must ask a little more time is which to arrange b.

In order is effect this the Managers announce. that the Drawing will take pince at the Sharing Rink, corner of Sine teenth and Chestnut streets, in place of the Mer-

cantile hibrary Hall, as beratulore announced. The Rink will accommodate from five to eight housand persons, and, it is believed, will afford your for all who desire to be present at the wing.

We are unable to fix a positive date, but can
essure the public that it will not be remote, as a very large proportion of the tickets are sold, or ig the hands of agents, Our orders by mail now exceed 800 per day, not counting orders from agents, or sales at the ifferent sub-city offices; at this rule all the indext lett will be disposed of in a short time. The Manager, and those associated with him. order to give entire satisfaction, desire to de pose of every next is used, believing that this will pet street all cavif or fault finding, as it will randor it impossible for them to have any unterest in the scheme beyond the disposal of un contification.

The success of the enterprise is beyond all tob.

Parties who have already invested may real assuced that the drawing will take place at the sarriest possible moment, due notice of which will be given in a few days.

The Manager still guarantees to the holders of cartificates a return of the monoy in case of any failure to effect the drawing, every dollar of which is now deposited among five of the afest banking houses in the city of St. Louis. remain there in trust for the sufate of ticker holders until after the drawing. At the many time the Manager searce them that such ingers

ocur now to prevent the scheme coming to arconful termination.

The keys of the Paschalf House are now in in bends of Mayor Thomas—the house having one wasted at a considerable pecuniary said. five by the late proprietor, Alex. Kulsey, Engwith a buil of sale, including the furniture, an fixtures of every variety contained in the boast fatures of every variety contained. The title doeds to the other real on be held by him until after the drawing take place, to be delivered to the rightful claimant rmined by the distri

PHILIPS, LANBAM, Manager. 416 Walnut st., under Southern Hotel, St. Loui J. A. COPELAND, Secretary. Certificates of this Association for rale in Louisville, Ky., by Captain W. H. B.H.S.A. tion-eral Agent. Money can be sent to him by letter

NASHVILLE AGENCY. JAMES A. McCLURE,
Music Dasler, No. 35 Union St.

32 A new supply of tickets will be on sale - i junes ti

BANKRUPT SALE.

WE WILL SELL ON TUESDAY MORNING.
Jane 16th, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction
Rooms, on account of E. R. GLASCOCK, U. S.
Marshal, a stock of Bonnets,

"Ladies" Hate. Artificial Flowers Notions, etc. ; in fact, a regular stock of Millinery and Fancy Sale positive. Terms, CASH.
URUNK, DODSON & CO.,
jun7 til No. 3 North Market et

Engine and Boiler, FOR SALE, A VIRST-RATE ENGINE AND Boiler in good order. Can be seen, and price learned, by calling at this office.

vast mass of men from all sections of Tennessee to meet is this Capitol together. This is not a mere party movement—it is a movement to be made in all States where men are brave and honest, where they

towa rds building up this Commonwealth of ours? Is it possible we have endured these evils nutil they have become tame? No ordinary purpose would have brought this

right of all men to vote; a banner that means that this is a white man's government. White men did make this government, white men have preserved it, and that platform I stand to-day, as I have alwhite men are capable of preserving it; and by the grace of God they intend to do This vast army, as I said, is moving, and it expects, by the time it reaches the summit of the political monotain, that it will be joined by its great leader, who is coming forth on the 4th of July next. When his voice will ring out an order to march such an echo will reverberate over this land as was never heard before. Their destiny is in the future. Who that favored leader will be, I will not undertake to say: but, my friends, this work cannot be accou plished without effort. The Almighty has so organized His domains that nothing can be achieved without laws. If this thing is worth anything, it is worth working for. Those of us who cannot vote can speak and reason. Do these men who happen now to hold the reins expect to ride us under the saddle and, in the language of Jefferson, "Boot and spur us by the Grace of God." The victory that awaits us will not bring the dark drapery that covers us with sorrow. Success can he achieved if we are true to ourselves. By courage, by that power of endurance, whether at the ballot-box or field of battle. we surely can rise up some day to the dignity of our birth-right. In my opinion stitution of the United States; and, if it be that day is approaching. Whoever the convention at New York nominates, I am of the government, should bear an equal choice, but when that convention speaks, I that great community would be disfran-that great community would be disfran-chised, that their slaves would be their be placed. When that time comes I shall masters, themselves excluded; from the bal- feel like Rob Roy, when returning to his native land, he said "My feet are on my native heath, and my name is McGregor." I thank you for your patience in hearing who fought under the banner-I mean gave me birth, by all the fountains, streams, Lisat old banner that waved in the battle of mountains and plains, that I never will worship the gods of Radicalism. Yorktown and at the gates of Mexico? I

down trodden country from the feet of the for him against everybody else. I have, share of the burdens of taxation; and that despoilers. If a prophet had dared ten personally, a first choice, and a second as justice is the true foundation of all good government, there should not exist a fa-America, that in the year 1868 one-half of shall have but one choice. He shall be vored class paid in gold, while the governpose of rendering opposition effective, we

liberties of the people; and that it is the cordially ally ourselves with that party | noble, manly, patriotic efforts he has made Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Knoz, A. O. whose creed enunciated by Thomas Jefferson for the preservation of the Constitution and

these remarks, and I say that you have of the Federal government, and endeavorone amongst you who mourns the condi-tion of your country, and I will swear, if it is necessary, by the soil of Tennessee which The Committee on Delegates to the Na-tional Democratic Convention at New York, in gross and detail; and that for the pur-